

DAILY AVERAGE FOR SIXTY DAYS.
LARGEST EVER REACHED.

1,250,000.

A MILLION AND A QUARTER A DAY

LARGEST ON EARTH!

An Instructive Table of Comparative Daily Circulation of the Leading Newspapers of the World.

New York Journal.....	1,213,751
Paris Petit Journal.....	1,000,000
London Daily Mail.....	525,000
London Daily Telegraph.....	250,000
London Standard.....	250,000
London Chronicle.....	200,000
London Daily News.....	200,000
London Times.....	40,000

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER.

WEATHER.

Local weather prediction for New York City and vicinity: Thunderstorms; stationary temperature. For New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Connecticut: Threatening weather, with showers; southerly winds. The highest temperature yesterday was 80 degrees, at 6 p. m. The lowest temperature yesterday was 70 degrees, at 8 a. m.



NO. 5,734.

Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.—NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.—14 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City, TWO CENTS.



GENERAL TORAL SURRENDERING HIS SWORD TO GENERAL SHAFTER.

Drawn by William Bengough, Journal Special Artist, at the Ceremony. Copyrighted, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.

"Through fate I am forced to surrender to General Shafter, of the American Army, the city and the strongholds of the city of Santiago," said General Toral, with a tremor in his voice. "I receive the city in the name of the Government of the United States," replied General Shafter.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SHAFTER.

Dr. Senn, Chief of the Operating Staff, Holds Him Responsible for the Yellow Fever.

Chicago, July 28.—The Tribune publishes to-day the following surprising charges against General Shafter, made by Dr. Nicholas Senn, chief of the operating staff with the army at Santiago:

"Siboney, Cuba, July 17.—In the present war with Spain every one knew that our army would be exposed to an unusual extent to disease and the debilitating effect of the tropical climate of Cuba. The invasion of the province of Santiago meant certain exposure to yellow fever infection. The commanding general must have been aware of this. It is said the seafaring men along the coast of Cuba fear Santiago more than any other port. Yellow fever reigns there more or less throughout the entire year. At Siboney and Balquidri it is known as 'hill fever.' It appears that the precautions outlined by Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon of the army in the field, were entirely ignored by the commander of the invading force."

Causes of the Disease.

"I was more than astonished when I arrived at Siboney on July 7 to find that thousands of refugees from infected districts were permitted to enter the camps unmolested and mingle freely with our unsuspecting soldiers. All along the road from the base of operations to the line of intrenchments could be seen at short intervals scenes which were sure to bring about disastrous results. Our soldiers, in a strange land and among strange people, enjoyed at first the novelty, and were free in buying the fruits of the land and exchanging coins, not knowing how deadly they would be called upon to pay for such a questionable privilege. Houses and huts in which yellow fever had reigned were visited freely, and the dangerous germs of the disease were inhaled as a matter of course. The results of such intimate association of our susceptible troops with the natives could be readily foreseen."

Spread All Along the Line.

"It required only the usual time for the disease to make its appearance, and when it did so it was not in a single place, but all along the line from our intrenchments to Siboney."

"Dr. Gutters, the yellow fever expert,

recognized a few of the cases on the day of my arrival. He is extremely cautious, and will only make a positive diagnosis in cases which albumen is exhibited in combination with the usual symptoms which accompany the disease. On the recommendation of Dr. Gutters our isolation hospital was established a mile and a half from Siboney, and in less than three days it contained more than one hundred yellow fever patients, among them General Duffield, of Michigan, and Professor Victor C. Vaughn, of the University of Michigan."

Condition of the Afflicted.

"During my first visit to the front I found 200 fever patients near the First Division Hospital, most of them under shelter tents, others lying on the moist ground with nothing but a wet blanket to protect them."

"The appearance of yellow fever cases in such a short time in such large numbers and originating in so many different localities simultaneously proved a source of surprise and alarm to the medical officers. They realized the danger and the necessity for the employment of most energetic measures, but this could not be done without a hearty co-operation on the part of the general in command."

Charges Against General Shafter.

"Major Lagarde applied to General Shafter for a detail of a company of infantry to aid him in fighting the disease. His request was promptly denied under the pretense that all of the troops available were needed more at the front than in the rear. This action left the Major powerless in checking the extension of the disease. Fortunately Major-General Miles arrived in the nick of time, and with him Colonel Greenleaf, chief surgeon of the army in the field."

"Colonel Greenleaf made the same request of General Shafter for troops to aid him in gaining control of the disease, but it was ignored as peremptorily as that of Major Lagarde. He now turned to General Miles, who placed at his disposal not only a battalion, but a whole regiment of colored troops."

"The work of sanitation was then taken

Continued on Fourth Page.

WILL NOT FIGHT MILES'S TROOPS.

Spanish Volunteers at Ponce in Revolt. General Brooke's Expedition Off for Porto Rico.

Special Cable Dispatch.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

St. Thomas, Danish W. I., July 28.

—News comes that the Spanish volunteers at Ponce, Porto Rico, are causing trouble. They have revolted against the commanding officer, and refuse to join the regulars in the attempted repulse of the Americans.

NEW YORK MEN OFF FOR PORTO RICO.

Cavalry Troops A and C Sail with General Brooke's Expedition.

Newport News, Va., July 28.—Troops A and C, the crack cavalry companies, of New York, are at last en route to Porto Rico. After striking tent and marching to the piers yesterday afternoon, General Haines found that the transports were not ready. The men were held in readiness to go aboard until 9 o'clock last evening, when the order to raise the tents was given.

Troops A and C, New York cavalry, and City Troop, of Philadelphia, who embarked on the transport ship Massachusetts, were the first to go aboard this morning. The cavalrymen began the embarkation at 2 o'clock.

Colonel Bennett, of the Fourth Illinois, gave the order to strike tents at 7.20 o'clock, and a few minutes later the Illinois men were aboard the lighters that were to convey them to Old Point, where they boarded the St. Louis. General Brooke and his staff went aboard the St. Louis at 10 o'clock.

The Fourth Ohio boarded lighters at noon and proceeded to Old Point, where they embarked on the St. Paul. Captain Sigbee's ship is not yet ready to sail, but

will probably put to sea some time to-night.

The Fourth Pennsylvania boarded the City of Washington and the Seneca, and the four batteries that came down from Chicamauga—A of Illinois, B of Pennsylvania, Twenty-seventh and A of Missouri—went aboard the Roumanian. These vessels dropped down to Old Point this afternoon and went out with the St. Louis.

The advance guard of the Third Brigade, under command of General Fred Grant, arrived here from Chicamauga to-day. This brigade will form the second Porto Rican expedition from this port and will sail as soon as transports are available.

The First Kentucky Regiment, under command of Colonel J. B. Castleman, was first to arrive. General Fred Grant came in on the train bearing the last battalion of this regiment. The Sixteenth Pennsylvania and 160th Indiana are expected to arrive late to-night or early to-morrow morning.

ENEMY RETREATS BEFORE MILES.

Washington, July 28.—General Miles is advancing slowly along the Yanco-San Juan road, and is driving in the outposts of the Spanish army. The War Department does not believe that there will be any general engagement until General Miles attacks San Pedro.

The war officials believe that General Miles was reinforced this evening by General Schwan, who left Tampa with about 2,000 troops one day before the departure of General Miles from Guantanamo. General Schwan's troops ought to be landed by to-morrow morning, considering the splendid facilities of the port of Guantanamo.

According to the War Department estimates, the American army in Porto Rico will be 9,000 strong to-morrow, including Garretson's, Ernst's, Wilson's and Schwan's troops. It is believed that General Miles will advance slowly until the siege guns now at Tampa have been landed and brought up to his position.

HOLD THE PHILIPPINES, SAY MAJORITY OF THE CABINET.

President's Advisers Confer with Their Chief on Peace Terms—Porto Rico Certainly Ours—War Indemnity Likely to Be Asked.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY Cannot Be Tricked by Spain.

It is certain that President McKinley will not at this stage of the proceedings let Spain know the terms on which peace will be granted. If the Spaniards hoped to gain time or induce our Government to enter into a prolonged talk, they are doomed to disappointment.

EVERY Indication Is That We Will Hold the Philippines, or at Least Luzon.

President McKinley and his Cabinet are still considering the terms on which they will agree to a treaty of peace with Spain. The Cabinet is divided over the question of the retention of the Philippines. Some members favor the retention of the whole group of islands, others favor the permanent retention of the island of Luzon, in which Manila is situated, while Secretary Day, the Attorney-General and Post-master-General would merely retain a coaling station in the Philippines.

A Note in Reply to M. Cambon Is Being Prepared.

It suggests that Spain plainly state what her terms are. Another note telling our maximum concessions is also being written. Both documents will be submitted to the Cabinet to-day.

CLAIMS for Indemnity Are Likely to Figure in the Peace Terms. Besides the retention of Spanish colonies it is probable that our Government will demand indemnity for the destruction of the Maine, for war expenses and claims of private citizens.

ENERGETIC War Will Continue to Be Waged.

Spain's "suggestion" that she would like to know our terms of peace will not hinder our Government from prosecuting the war with vigor. Sagasta's complaint that an armistice should follow his peace overtures amazes Washington. Sagasta is trying to mislead the European powers. In the meantime our Government will complete the conquest of Porto Rico.

Washington, July 28.—The Cabinet, which is being held by the President on the questions relating to the character of the note to be sent to Spain through Ambassador Cambon and the terms upon which we should proceed with peace negotiations, is divided. The majority favors the sending of a brief answer to the Spanish question, declaring that the United States is willing to talk peace and would like to hear the terms Spain proposes. The majority also favors the permanent retention of every Spanish colonial possession over which the American flag now flies.

The Cabinet to-night stands as follows:

For the permanent possession of Porto Rico and the Philippines, the freedom of Cuba and a naval base in the Canaries if Watson's squadron seizes those islands—Secretary Bliss, Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson.

For Cuban freedom, the permanent retention of Porto Rico and a coaling station in the Philippines—Secretary Long, Attorney-General Griggs and Post-master-General Smith.

Difference Not Serious.

The difference of opinion, it will be seen, is not serious, and the President's view will be the entire Cabinet's opinion when the Executive mind is once formed and expressed. Secretaries Day and Gage, for instance, differ very slightly with Secretaries Bliss, Alger and Wilson, for the occupation of the island of Luzon carries with it inevitably the occupation of all the Philippines.

Our Answer Not Yet Ready.

The Administration has not definitely determined the nature of the answer to be made to Ambassador Cambon, who, representing the Spanish Government, several days ago presented first a request for an armistice, and on finding that refused, in-